

Method and circuit arrangement for the self-testing of a reference voltage in electronic components

The invention relates to a method and a circuit arrangement for the self-testing of a reference voltage in electronic components.

During the production process, but also when operating in the field, integrated circuits need to be tested to ensure they are operating correctly. Because there are many  
5 disadvantages to using external testing devices, given that contact has to be made with each chip individually and subsequent testing of the chip under operating conditions is not possible, testing circuits built into the chip itself have become an established practice. This method of testing is known by the name BIST (Built-In Self-Test). BIST gives a chip a closed-loop procedure for identifying faults.

10 The circuits are often fitted with internally regulated voltage sources that are used as sources of reference voltages for comparison with voltages or currents within the integrated circuitry belonging to the circuits. These reference-voltage sources are intended to be as insensitive as possible to the effects of temperature and to external power-supply means from which the voltages fluctuate. To enable a test to be made to check that these conditions  
15 are being met, it is known for the reference voltage from a source of this kind to be compared with an external reference voltage. This has the disadvantage that has already been described above for BIST, namely that when the chip is operating in the field contact has to be made with it from outside, which involves an unusual amount of circuitry and cost.

20 It is an object of the invention to define a circuit arrangement for the self-testing of the reference voltage that can be implemented as an on-chip test, i.e. for which no external reference-voltage source is required.

In accordance with the invention, this object is achieved by virtue of the  
25 features of claims 1 and 2.

Under these, the reference voltage is fed to a voltage-controlled oscillator whose output forms the input to a Wien-Robinson bridge whose output signal is checked in a

phase detector for its phase shift relative to the input to the Wien-Robinson bridge to check the balance of the Wien-Robinson bridge. The bridge is set to be balanced at a frequency that, in the oscillator, has a zero phase shift at the nominal value selected for the reference voltage. When this state exists, the phase detector produces a pass signal, or if not a fail signal.

5 An associated circuit arrangement has a voltage-controlled oscillator whose output voltage is fed to a Wien-Robinson bridge whose output forms the input to a phase detector.

These and other aspects of the invention are apparent from and will be elucidated with reference to the embodiment described hereinafter.

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In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a block circuit diagram showing the principle of the self-testing.

Fig. 2 shows the construction of the Wien-Robinson bridge.

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The on-chip reference test according to the invention is based on a Wien-Robinson bridge W that measures a frequency. To enable a voltage of a given frequency to be generated from a reference voltage  $U_{ref}$  to be tested, use is made of a voltage-controlled oscillator O that generates the frequency to be tested  $f_{x\approx}$  from the reference voltage  $U_{ref}$ . The dependence of the frequency  $f_{x\approx}$  from the oscillator on the input voltage must be unambiguous. The outputs a and b of the Wien-Robinson bridge are then compared with one another by means of the phase detector P.

The conditions governing the balanced state of the Wien-Robinson bridge are:

$$25 \quad R3 \left( R0 - j \frac{1}{\omega C0} \right) = R2 \left( \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R1} j \omega C1} \right)$$

When the bridge is balanced, the phase of the output voltage from the bridge has a zero crossing. The values of the resistors  $R0$ ,  $R1$ ,  $R2$ ,  $R3$  in the Wien-Robinson bridge and of the capacitors  $C0$ ,  $C1$  in it are therefore selected to be such that the phase shift is zero at the nominal value  $U_{ref, test}$  selected for the reference voltage  $U_{ref}$ . The phase detector then checks the phase shift between the two outputs a and b of the Wien-Robinson bridge. On the basis of the result, a statement can be made about the correctness of the reference voltage  $U_{ref}$  that has been tested.

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Apart from depending on the reference voltage  $U_{\text{ref}}$  to be tested, the result depends only on the values of the components in the oscillator and the Wien-Robinson bridge, which values can be set by a once-only calibration. The test is thus independent of external reference voltages.

## LIST OF REFERENCE CHARACTERS:

	$U_{ref}$	Reference voltage
	W	Wien-Robinson bridge
	a	Output of Wien-Robinson bridge
	b	Output of Wien-Robinson bridge
5	O	Oscillator
	P	Phase detector
	fail	Signal
	pass	Signal
	$R_n$	Resistors
10	$C_n$	Capacitors
	$f_{x\approx}$	Frequency